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# MORRISON'S

# STRANGER'S GUIDE

FOR

# WASHINGTON CITY.

Illustrated with Wood and Steel Engravings.

ENTIRELY REWRITTEN AND BROUGHT DOWN
TO THE PRESENT TIME.

191774

WASHINGTON, D. C.:
W. H. & O. H. MORRISON.
1872.

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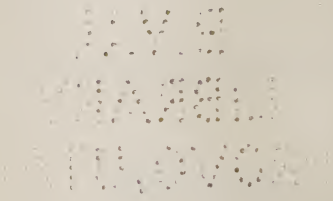

# CONTENTS


| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Washington City, | 9 |
| The Capitol, | 12 |
| Botanical Garden, | 38 |
| City Hall, | 40 |
| Post-Office, | 41 |
| Patent Office, | 42 |
| Army Medical Museum, | 43 |
| Treasury Department, | 43 |
| President's House, | 46 |
| War and Navy Departments, | 48 |
| Jackson Statue, | 48 |
| State Department, | 49 |
| Washington Equestrian Statue, | 50 |
| National Observatory, | 51 |
| Georgetown, | 52 |
| National Armory, | 52 |
| Smithsonian Institution, | 53 |
| Bureau of Agriculture, | 55 |
| Washington Monument, | 57 |
| The Arsenal, | 59 |
| The Navy Yard, | 59 |
| Congressional Cemetery, | 61 |
| Insane Asylum, | 62 |
| The Army Asylum and Cemeteries, | 63 |
| Alexandria, | 64 |
| Mount Vernon, | 65 |
| Little Falls, | 66 |
| Arlington, | 66 |
| Alphabetical List of all the Rooms, &c., in the Capitol, | 69 |

## NOTICE

We present to the public the Ninth Edition of this little work—or we should more properly say, a new work. The greater portion has been rewritten, and embraces a description of the public buildings, grounds, and objects of interest in the city and its vicinity.

It is believed that no work of the kind embraces a greater amount of valuable information for strangers and citizens in so short a compass.

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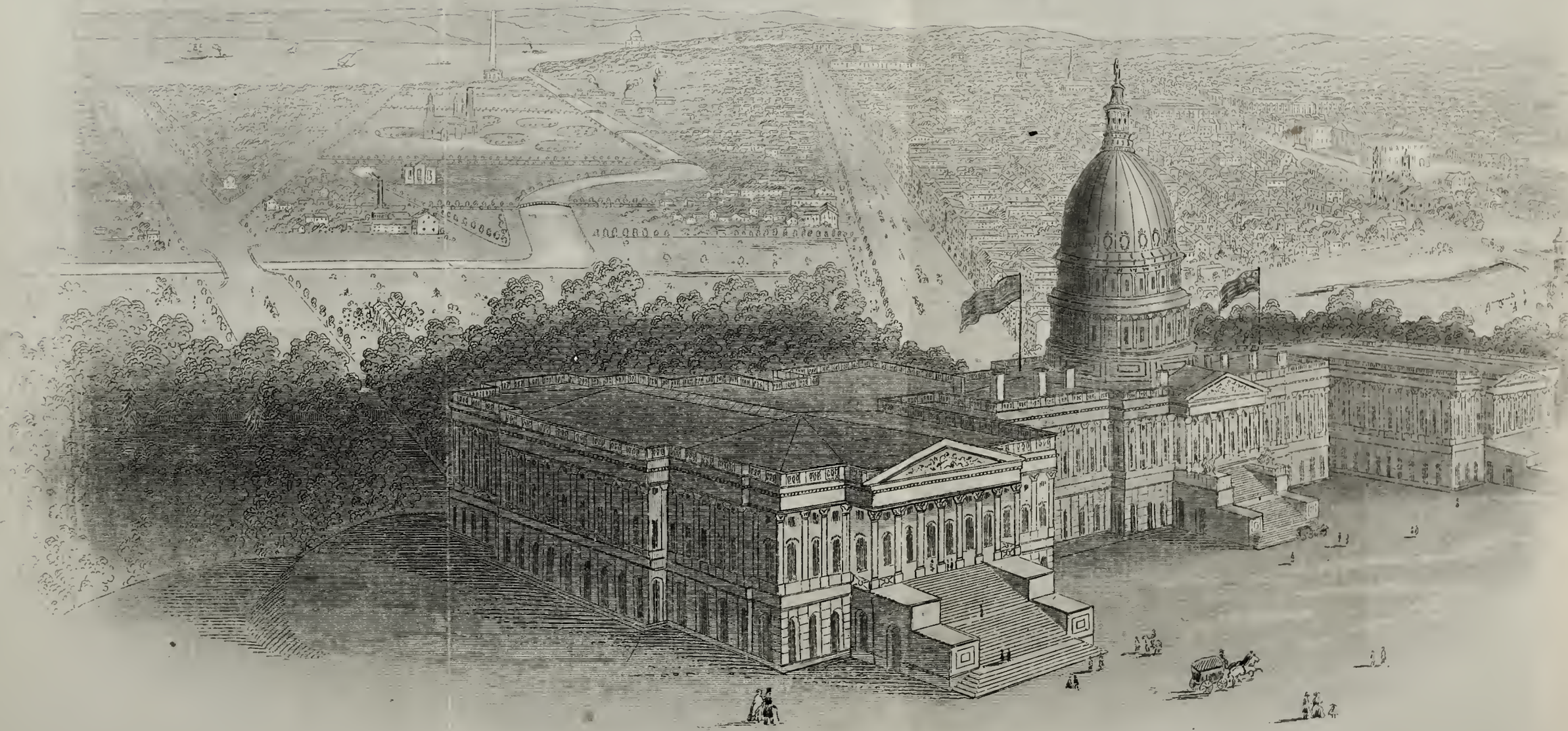

*View of Washington City —— Pub. by W.H. & O.H. Morrison.*

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# STRANGER'S GUIDE.

## Washington City.

ASHINGTON, the seat of government of the United States, is situated at the head of tide-water and of navigation on the Potomac, the broadest and, in many respects, the most beautiful river in the Union. The city is surrounded by hills on the east, north, and west, forming an amphitheatre, from the sides and tops of which every house and street is visible.

The engraving represents a view of the city, with the Capitol in the foreground. On the right are seen the towers of Trinity Church, the City Hall, the Post-Office, and Patent Office, and far beyond is the lofty range of hills above Georgetown. Pennsylvania Avenue, with its beautiful rows of trees and its busy throngs, is seen in the centre; to the left of it the meandering course of the Washington Canal is marked by a white line; and on the extreme left is Maryland Avenue, leading to the Potomac, which is in full view. Immediately west of the Capitol, and between the two avenues, are the Columbian Armory, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Washington Monument. The hills beyond the river are in Alexandria County, Virginia.

No city in the Union, perhaps, has a more beautiful site than Washington, and few are better situated for manufactures and commerce. But, with Baltimore and Alexandria in the immediate vicinity, which had many years the start of it, Washington may be said to have literally no commerce, and her manufacturing enterprises are yet in their infancy. The Federal Government, with its annual distribution of official prizes, has hitherto monopolized the attention of a majority of those who have turned their ambitious thoughts towards the seat of government, and the great natural advantages of the position for business enterprises have been neglected. The city is contemporaneous with the Capitol. Prior to the location of the seat of government at this place, there was not even a village where Washington now stands. The act bears date July 16th, 1790; and, as may be supposed, population immediately began to flow to it, though less rapidly than was anticipated. The number of inhabitants is at present supposed to be more than 120,000. The magnitude of the plan of the city, and the distances of the public edifices from each other, seem to have retarded its growth, as the responsibility of paving the immense streets, with one exception, has been thrown upon the city. But these early difficulties are now overcome, and Washington is rapidly rising into importance as a city. Within a dozen or fifteen years the style of private building has greatly improved, and become more worthy of the noble public edifices in their midst. The munificent supply of water by a grand aqueduct, now near completion, which, while it is a tardy fulfilment of the

original plan of the city, will add greatly to the prosperity of the place, as well as to its beauty, interest, and comfort.

On the 21st of February, 1871, an act of Congress was passed declaring that all that part of the territory of the United States included within the limits of the District of Columbia should be created into a government by the name of the said District, and that the executive power and authority in and over the same should be vested in a Governor, who should be appointed by the President; and the legislative power be vested in a legislative assembly. Under this act the President appointed Henry D. Cooke Governor. Mr. Cooke occupies the house at the corner of Seventeenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue as the executive office. Metzerott Hall, on the same avenue, between Ninth and Tenth Streets, has been fitted up for the territorial legislature, and in different parts of it are to be seen our legislative halls. In the large buildings situated on Four-and-a-half Street, between Pennsylvania Avenue and C Street, known as the Morrison Buildings, are the municipal offices generally; such as that of the Board of Public Works, the Tax Collector, the Register, and the Fire Department. This last building, which is admirably adapted, both by situation and by large and commodious fire-proof structures, for the purposes to which it is now devoted, was till lately partially occupied by the Supreme Court of the United States for its conference-room and library. These being removed to the Capitol gave the new territorial government the opportunity of getting into the buildings.

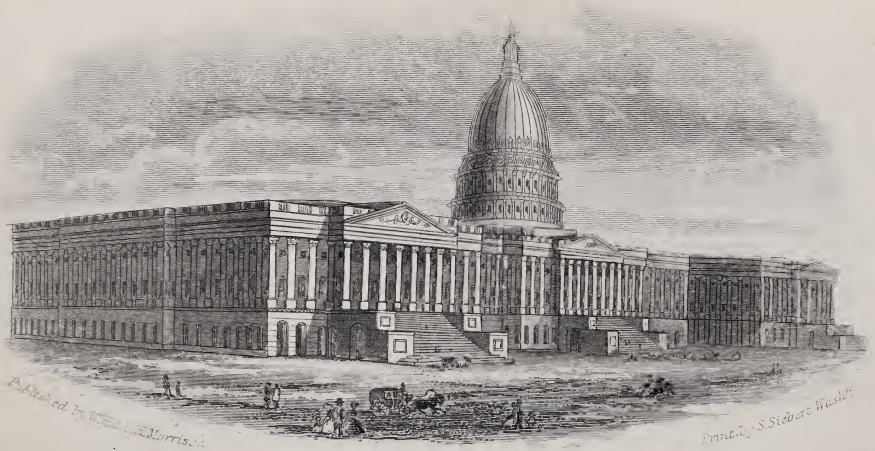
# PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ETC.

## The Capitol.

*GENERAL DESCRIPTION.*

THE Capitol has a noble and commanding situation upon the brow of a hill, a mile northeast of the Potomac. From its roof the eye surveys a magnificent panorama of the surrounding country. The river is seen to emerge from the narrow gorges of the hills in the direction of the Blue Ridge. Suddenly it turns from a nearly eastern to a southern direction, and meeting with the ocean tides, it widens into a bay a mile in width, whose placid waters mirror the elevated slopes which wall it in on either side. The site is worthy of the noble structure which stands upon it.

The Capitol, like Rome, was not built in a day. It has gradually grown up with the country, but, like the country, it was modelled upon a great scale, and with an eye to future enlargements. The corner-stone of the old building, which now constitutes the centre of the new edifice, was laid on the 18th of September, 1793, by General Washington, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens, and with imposing ceremonials. The plan was drawn by Dr. Thornton, and the work executed under several suc-




U. S. CAPITOL

cessive architects (Messrs. Hallet, Hadfield, Hoban, and Latrobe), but was not complete when it was destroyed by the British army in 1814. It was rebuilt in the course of the succeeding ten years; but after a quarter of a century it was found inadequate in many respects to the public convenience. It is 352 feet 4 inches in length. The width of the wings is 121 feet, and the width of the centre, including the portico and steps, 290 feet. This whole structure, including centre and wings, becomes the centre of the new building. The corner-stone of the new wings was laid by President Fillmore on the 4th of July, 1851. Mr. Webster delivered an oration on the occasion. They are connected with the main building by corridors, each 44 feet in length and 56 in width. The wings are each 324 feet in length from east to west, including porticos and steps, by 152 feet 8 inches from north to south, including porticos. The total length of the whole edifice is made up of the old centre building, the corridors, and the width of the two new wings. It is therefore 751 feet 4 inches.

The material of the old edifice is yellow sandstone, which has been painted white, to beautify and preserve it. The wings are of white marble. The architecture is Corinthian, and the style of finish, exterior and interior, is elaborate. The new dome, as presented in the engraving, rises 241 feet above the top of the building, and 396 feet 4 inches above the level of the grounds at the foot of the terrace, or only 4 feet less than St. Paul's, and 36 feet less than St. Peter's. The material of the dome is cast iron.

The Rotunda is 96 feet in diameter, and its walls are ornamented with historical paintings and sculptures. Of the eight large paintings which occupy the panels in the lower surface of the walls, the four illustrative of Revolutionary events are by Colonel Trumbull, of Connecticut, who was an aide-de-camp of General Washington. The events chosen by the artist for representation are the Declaration of Independence; the Surrender of General Burgoyne, at Saratoga; the Surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown; and the Resignation of the Command of the Army by General Washington to Congress, at Annapolis, at the conclusion of peace. The other paintings, in the opposite panels, are, respectively, the Embarkation of the Pilgrims, by Weir; the Landing of Columbus, by Vanderlyn; De Soto's Discovery of the Mississippi, by Powell; and the Baptism of Pocahontas, by Chapman. These great paintings are all by American artists.

Above the four entrances to the Rotunda are four groups of sculpture in high relief, also illustrative of events in the history of the country. They are accurately delineated by our engravings. That over the north door represents William Penn in the act of making a treaty with the Indians, under the shadow of an elm-tree. On the opposite wall, Daniel Boone, the pioneer of Kentucky, is represented in a desperate hand to hand conflict with Indians. This group speaks for itself, and needs no description. A band of Winnebago Indians, who visited Washington some years ago, were greatly affected by it, and actually raised the war-whoop in the Rotunda; when,

perhaps frightened at the sound of their own voices echoed through the lofty dome, they fled from the hall.

Over the eastern doorway is a group representing the Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts. The boat has just touched the rock when the Englishman is met by the Indian with the offer of an ear of corn, as a symbol of hospitality and friendship. The child of the white man seems to beg his father not to venture on shore, while the mother looks with trustful eyes to heaven.

Over the western door, Pocahontas is shown in the act of shielding Captain John Smith, the pioneer colonist of Virginia, from the savage ferocity of her father, Powhatan, by thrusting her form between him and his victim. These groups are by Italian and French artists, and are greatly admired.

Under the eastern portico, on the north side of the entrance to the Rotunda, is a statue of War, by Persico, an Italian. It is 9 feet high, of Carrara marble. There is nothing fierce or ferocious in this piece ; the angry brow and the determined bearing are rather expressive of indignation at wrong, and a conscious power to punish it.

On the opposite side of the door, Peace is personified by a maiden, who, in simple garb, and with the expression of the sweetness of woman, extends the olive-branch to her warlike brother. These pieces are highly finished.

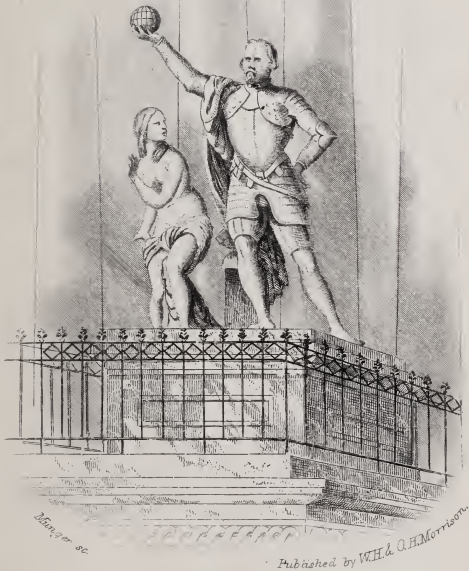
The tympanum of the pediment of the eastern portico of the north wing is filled with sculpture by the late Thomas Crawford, who in this great work has

justified his claim to be considered among the first sculptors produced by America. His object was to embrace in a single group a general representation of the history and condition of the United States.

The figure of America stands in the centre, the laurel wreaths in her right hand being the rewards she offers to those of her citizens who have deserved well of their country. She pays them, like the Romans, in honors, not in money.

She is supported by the eagle and by the rising sun, typical of the strength and youth of the nation. On her right are the emblems of the civilization and progress which are the result of liberty and republicanism. The soldier stands with hand on sword, ready to defend. The merchant, with his hand on the globe, seeks out new or follows old routes of commerce. The youth advances from the public school, to serve his country in trade, in manufactures, in diplomacy, or in arms. The teacher instructs the youth. The mechanic, resting from his labor, with hammer and wheel, occupies his place between the emblems of agriculture and commerce, and public instruction and employment.

On the left hand the conquest of the wilderness and the disappearance of the savage are presented. The pioneer levels the forest. The youthful hunter, loaded with game, looks askance at the clearings of the new settler. The Indian warrior, in an attitude of deepest despondency, contemplates and laments the gradual disappearance of his race, and his wife and child recline behind him, and alone separate him from the grave, the common lot of all men, but here




COLUMBUS

(by Persico.)

CIVILIZATION
by Greenough

STATUE OF WASHINGTON

typical of the end of an inferior race, which gradually but surely gives place to one of a higher order, with higher instincts, culture, and objects.

The dome is surmounted by a tholus, upon which is placed a colossal statue of Freedom, in bronze, 18 feet high, said to weigh fifteen tons. It was designed in plaster, in Italy, by Crawford, and the model for more than a year stood in the old Hall of the House of Representatives, the admiration of all who beheld it. The statue was cast in bronze from this model, by Clark Mills, who succeeded in preserving the grace and beauty of the original.

Discovery of America.—This group occupies the southern abutment of the steps leading into the central portico of the Capitol. It is by Persico. It represents Columbus landed in America. He holds a globe in his right hand, symbolic of his discovery of a new world. He is incased in armor, and the artist is said to have copied it, to a rivet, from a suit worn by Columbus. The figure on his right is an Indian female, and her attitude expresses the astonishment and dismay which were manifested by her race on first beholding Europeans.

Civilization.—This group, by Greenough, represents the conflict of civilization with savage life. The female figure on the left represents a terror-stricken mother holding her child, while the murderous savage is arrested by the father, as his arm is raised to deal the deadly blow. The dog on the right looks on the conflict with eager interest. This group has been greatly admired by the lovers of art.

Statue of Washington.—Greenough's statue of

Washington, of colossal size, sits on a pedestal of granite, in the grounds east of the Capitol. The Father of his Country is represented in a sitting posture, with his right hand pointed to heaven, while the left holds a Roman sword, with the handle turned from the person, symbolic of his trust in Providence, and ascription of the glory of his achievements to that source. The statue is of one piece of marble, though not pure white. It is greatly admired by persons whose tastes have been cultivated and familiarized with works of art. Mr. Everett regarded it as one of the greatest works of sculpture of modern times.

The interior architecture of the extension is elaborately finished. The walls are decorated with fresco paintings, and the floors are covered with encaustic tiling. The walls of the Vice-President's room are entirely of Tennessee and Italian marble. There is also a retiring-room adjacent to the Senate Chamber, whose walls and ceiling are richly covered with gilt.

The new Senate Chamber and House of Representatives are worthy of the especial attention of strangers. They are entirely similar in construction, but differ in size and finish. They are situated in the centres respectively of the north and south wings of the Capitol, with continuous halls running around them, and separating them from the outer walls, or from the committee-rooms. They are, therefore, necessarily lighted from above. The ceilings are cast-iron frameworks, the large square panels being filled with glass richly embellished with symbolic representations of the arts, history, and characteris-

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U. S. SENATE

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U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

U. S. HO[illegible]

tics of the country. These rich ceilings temper while they admit the light of day which comes without stint through the glass roofs above. There is also an arrangement of movable metallic plates, on the principle of Venetian blinds, under the sunny sides of the respective roofs; so that when the sun is at meridian height, and when it is descending in the west, the amount of light admitted may be the same. Above the ceiling there is an ingenious and complicated apparatus for lighting the halls with gas, the effect of which is to produce a light scarcely distinguishable from that of day. The ventilation of these halls is admirable.

The Senate Chamber is 113 feet 3 inches long, by 80 feet 3 inches wide. These dimensions include the galleries, which extend nearly around, and will accommodate about one thousand persons. The space under the galleries is partitioned into small apartments, and the area of the floor is diminished to that extent. It is 83 feet 11 inches long by 51 feet 1 inch wide.

The House of Representatives is 139 feet long by 93 feet wide, in its greatest extent. The floor is 113 feet by 67. The galleries will accommodate some fifteen hundred persons. The elevation of either hall is 37 feet. The accurate pictures which accompany these descriptions will render them perfectly intelligible to every reader.

The grounds surrounding the Capitol, which now embrace about thirty acres, and which are famed for their beauty, are to be enlarged to some four or five times their present dimensions. The whole cost of

the Capitol, including the old and new additions, with the ground that surrounds it, will amount to, perhaps, ten or twelve millions of dollars. T. U. Walter, Esq., is the architect of the extensions and the dome. The work was under the superintendence of Captain M. C. Meigs, of the Engineer Corps, until about the beginning of the war, when he was restored to his more appropriate sphere of military duty, and Mr. Walter was placed in charge, who, having retired from this work, was succeeded by Mr. Clark, the present architect.

### *PLAN OF THE CAPITOL, WITH LOCATION AND NUMBER OF ROOMS, ETC.*

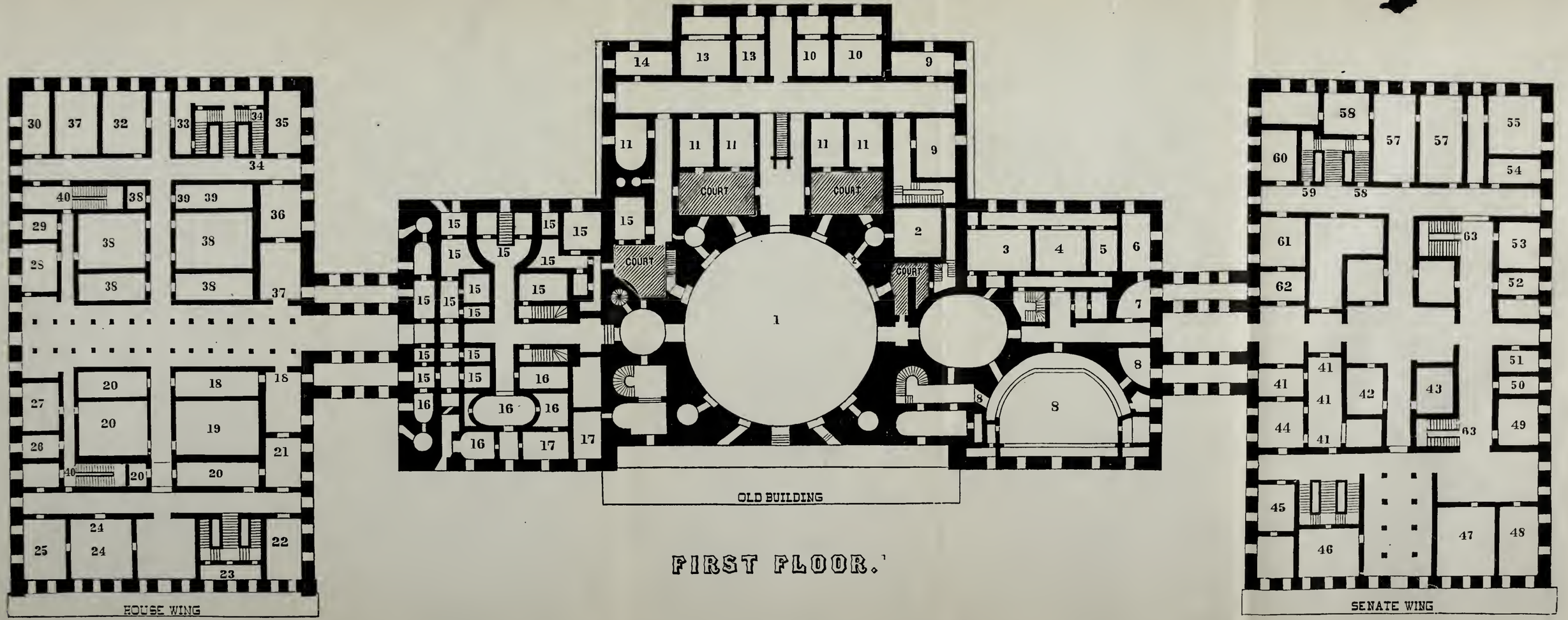
Every room, picture, piece of statuary, and object of interest in the Capitol will be found under its proper alphabetical head, numbered to correspond with the number on the plan to which it belongs, and located so as to show on what floor and in which wing it may be found. Persons following the passages laid down on the plan, can experience no difficulty in finding any place they may wish. There will be found also the names and a description of everything that would be likely to interest the visitor.

### *LOCATION OF ROOMS ON THE FIRST FLOOR.*

| | | NO. |
|---|---|---|
| Crypt | Old Building, | 1 |
| Police Guard Room | " | 2 |
| Store Room of Law Library | " | 3 |
| Senate Baths | " | 4 |

| | | NO. |
|---|---|---|
| Store Room of Supreme Court | Old Building, | 5,6,7 |
| Law Library | " | 8 |
| Offices of Court of Claims | " | 9 |
| Court of Claims | " | 10 |
| Store Rooms of Court of Claims | " | 11 |
| Library | " | 12 |
| Judges' Room | " | 13 |
| Solicitors' Room | " | 14 |
| Folding Room, House of Representatives, Store Room | " | 15 |
| Folding Room, House of Representatives | " | 16 |
| Superintendent of House Folding Room | " | 17 |
| Restaurant | House Wing, | 18 |
| Bath Rooms | " | 19 |
| Store Rooms | " | 20 |
| Investigation Committee Room | " | 21 |
| Elections | " | 22 |
| Upholsterers' Room | " | 23 |
| Post-Offices and Post-Roads Committee Room | " | 24 |
| Public Buildings and Grounds Committee Room | " | 25 |
| Committee Room | " | 26 |
| Territorial Committee Room | " | 27 |
| Public Expenditures Committee Room | " | 28 |
| Doorkeepers' Office, House of Representatives | " | 29 |
| Patents Committee Room | " | 30 |
| Claims " " | " | 31 |
| Agricultural Committee Room | " | 32 |
| Document Room of Clerk of House of Representatives | " | 33 |

| | | NO. |
|---|---|---|
| Entrance to Heating and Ventilating Apparatus | House Wing, | 34 |
| Revolutionary Claims Committee Room | " | 35 |
| Accounts Committee Room | " | 36 |
| Indian Affairs " " | " | 37 |
| Store Room | " | 38 |
| Water Closets for Gentlemen | " | 39 |
| Bronze Staircase | " | 40 |
| Restaurant | Senate Wing, | 41 |
| Store Rooms | " | 42, 43 |
| Pensions Committee Room | " | 44 |
| Public Lands " " | " | 45 |
| Revolutionary Claims Committee Room | " | 46 |
| Folding Room | " | 47 |
| Post-Office and Post-Roads Committee Room | " | 48 |
| Foreign Affairs Committee Room | " | 49 |
| Superintendent Senate Folding Room | " | 50 |
| Enrolled Bills Committee Room | " | 51 |
| Private Land Claims Committee Room | " | 52 |
| Territorial Land Claims Committee Room | " | 53 |
| Water Closets for Gentlemen | " | 54 |
| Judiciary Committee Room | " | 55 |
| Naval Affairs Committee Room | " | 56 |
| Military " " " | " | 57 |
| Indian " " " | " | 58 |
| Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Entrance | " | 59 |
| Claims Committee Room | " | 60 |
| District of Columbia Committee Room | " | 61 |
| Store Rooms | " | 62 |
| Bronze Staircase | " | 63 |


OLD BUILDING
HOUSE WING
SENATE WING
COURT
COURT
COURT
COURT

FIRST FLOOR.

ON THE FIRST FLOOR.

*Law Library.*—Old Building, No. 8.

This room was formerly used by the United States Supreme Court, but is now used as a Law Library; it contains a very fine collection of Law Books. None but Members, Senators, and Heads of Departments are allowed to draw books from here; but strangers can consult any books they may wish, without being permitted to carry them out of the room. This Library is open from nine o'clock A.M. until Congress adjourns; and when Congress is not in session, from nine A.M. until three P.M

*Folding Room of the House.*—Old Building, No. 16.

This department is used for the Folding and Distribution of Books, Speeches, and Documents, authorized to be printed by Congress. There is a similar establishment on the first floor, Senate Wing, No. 47.

*Restaurants.*—House Wing, No. 18; Senate Wing, No. 41; and Old Building, Second Floor, No. 2.

*Bath Room.*—House Wing, No. 19.

This room is for the use of the Members of the House, and is fitted up in the most approved style. It is worth looking into.

*Agricultural Committee Room.*—House Wing, No. 32.

This is one of the handsomest of the frescoed rooms in the Capitol. The paintings in this as well as the other rooms are emblematical of the business intended to be transacted in it. On one side is a painting of Cincinnatus leaving his plough to take command of the armies of his country; on the opposite, Putnam

leaving his plough also, to fight for independence. On the other two sides are portraits of Washington and Jefferson, and the ancient and modern mode of reaping, &c., while on the ceiling are beautiful representations of the four seasons.

*Heating and Ventilating Apparatus.*—House Wing, No. 34; Senate Wing, No. 59, in the basement.

It is very interesting to see how such an immense building is heated and ventilated; this is done by machinery. Two engines in each wing, driving fans 18 and 24 feet in diameter, force currents of hot or cold air through miles of steam pipe, by which it is heated or cooled, and forced again into all the rooms and passages. In the summer the building is kept cool by shutting off the steam from the pipes, and forcing nothing but the pure cold air through the building; the current of air is so great as to aid in the ventilation also.

*Bronze Staircase.*—House Wing, first floor, No. 40.
Senate " " " 63.
House " sec'd floor, " 32.
Senate " " " 34.

There are two of these stairways in each wing, and they are considered the finest pieces of bronze-work cast in the country. The figures on them consist of eagles, deer, snakes, squirrels, birds, &c. They were cast in Philadelphia, by Warner, Miskey, Merrill & Co.

*Naval Affairs Committee Room.*—Senate Wing, No. 56.

*Military Affairs Committee Room.*—Senate Wing, No. 57.

Both of these rooms are emblematically frescoed.

All of the passage-ways in the Senate Wing are handsomely painted.

*LOCATION OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND FLOOR.*

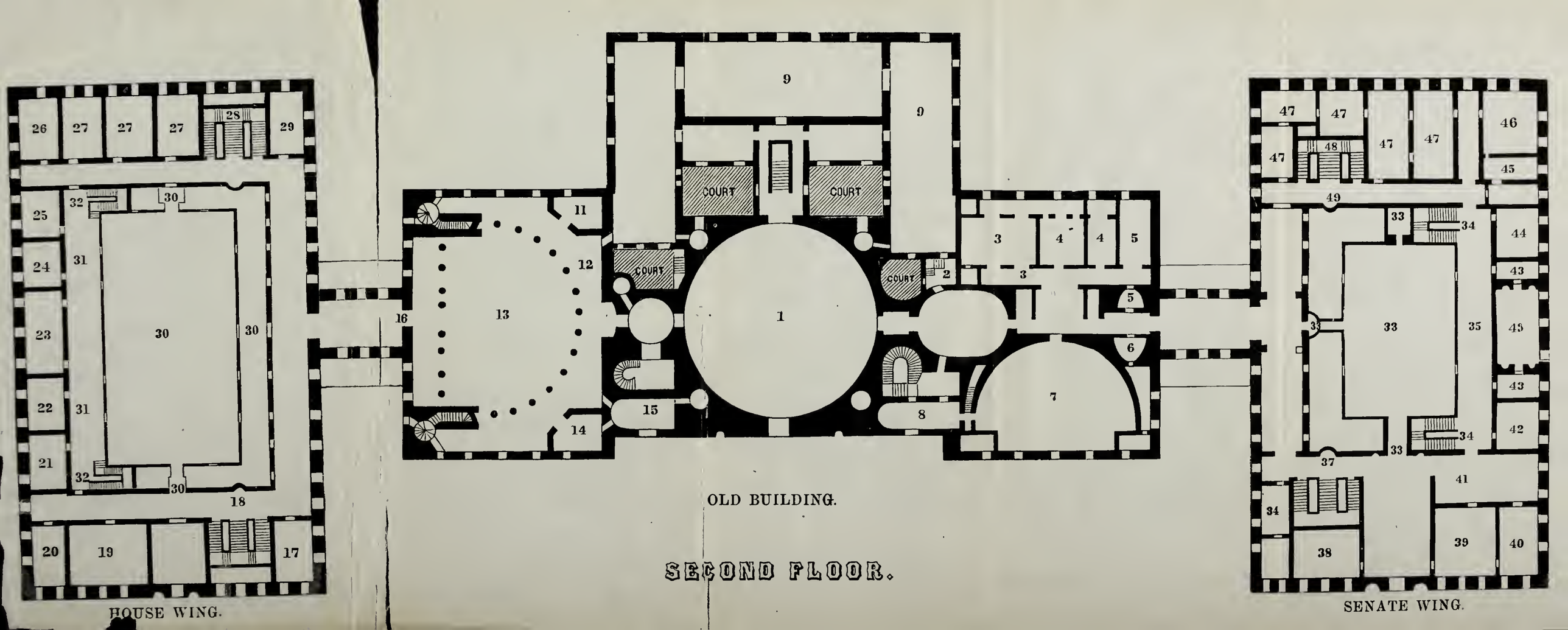
| | | NO. |
|---|---|---|
| Rotunda | Old Building, | 1 |
| Restaurant and Stairs to Dome | " | 2 |
| Supreme Court Clerk's Office | " | 3 |
| " " Chief Clerk's Office | " | 4 |
| Judges of Supreme Court | " | 5 |
| Supreme Court Anteroom | " | 6 |
| Supreme Court Room (formerly the Senate Chamber) | " | 7 |
| Marshal of District of Columbia's Office | " | 8 |
| Library of Congress (opposite the Rotunda) | " | 9 |
| House Stationery Room | " | 10 |
| Store Room | " | 11 |
| Document Room of House of Representatives (up-stairs) | " | 12 |
| Old Hall of Representatives | " | 13 |
| Captain of Capitol Police's Office | " | 14 |
| Old Speaker's Room | " | 15 |
| Bronze Doors | East front of Rotunda, | 16 |
| Military Affairs Committee Room | House Wing, | 17 |
| Statue of Jefferson, by Crawford | " | 18 |
| Post Office of House of Representatives | " | 19 |
| Ways and Means Committee Rooms | " | 20 |
| Ladies' Reception Room | " | 21 |
| Sergeant-at-arms, House of Representatives | " | 22 |
| Speaker's Room | " | 23 |

| | | NO. |
|---|---|---|
| Members' Reception Room | House Wing, | 24 |
| Private | " | 25 |
| Clerks' Office, House of Representatives | " | 26 |
| Clerks' Office | " | 27 |
| Picture of Western Emigration, by Leutze | " | 28 |
| Naval Affairs Committee Room | " | 29 |
| Hall of Representatives | " | 30 |
| Private Passage | " | 31 |
| Bronze Staircase | " | 32 |
| Senate Chamber | Senate Wing, | 33 |
| Bronze Staircase | " | 34 |
| Private Passage | " | 35 |
| Finance Committee Room | " | 36 |
| Statue of Franklin, by Powers | " | 37 |
| Stationery Room of Senate | " | 38 |
| Post-Office of Senate | " | 39 |
| Sergeant-at-Arms' Office of Senate | " | 40 |
| Ladies' Reception Room | " | 41 |
| Vice-President's Room | " | 42 |
| Marble Room | " | 43 |
| President's Room | " | 44 |
| Private | " | 45 |
| Secretary of Senate Office | " | 46 |
| " " Clerk's Office | " | 47 |
| Picture of the Battle of Chapultepec, by Walker | " | 48 |
| Statue of Hancock, by Stone | " | 49 |

SECOND FLOOR.

*Rotunda.*—Old Building, No. 1.

This is the centre of the building, immediately


COURT
COURT
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COURT
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13
14
15
16
18
HOUSE WING.
OLD BUILDING.
SECOND FLOOR.
SENATE WING.

under the dome. In it are many large and valuable paintings. There are eight on the walls, viz.: Declaration of Independence, Surrender of Cornwallis, Surrender of Burgoyne, and Washington Resigning his Commission to Congress, all by Trumbull; Embarkation of the Pilgrims, by Weir; Landing of Columbus, by Vanderlyn; Discovery of the Mississippi, by Powell; and the Baptism of Pocahontas, by Chapman. Over the four doors are pieces of statuary set in the wall, consisting of Pocahontas Saving the Life of Captain Smith, William Penn Treating with the Indians, Landing of the Pilgrims, and Daniel Boone's Contest with Two Indians. On the East Portico, outside the Rotunda, are four pieces of statuary, representing Peace and War, the Landing of Columbus, and Civilization overcoming Barbarism.

*Stairway to the Dome.*—Old Building, No. 2.

Visitors will find the stairs outside the Rotunda door leading towards the Senate Chamber.

*Supreme Court Room, formerly the Old Senate Chamber.*—Old Building, No. 7.

Here are held the sessions of the United States Supreme Court during the session of Congress.

*Library of Congress.*—Old Building, No. 9, opposite the Rotunda, on the west front.

This library, which is now the largest and finest in the United States, is for the use of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, Judges of the United States Supreme Court, and Heads of Departments. It consists at present of 190,000 volumes (exclusive of pamphlets), being 40,000 volumes more

than the Mercantile Library of Boston, which is the next in point of numbers; and to a still greater extent in advance of the Astor Library of New York, which follows next in rank. It increases at the rate of 10,000 volumes per year.

The rooms containing this magnificent library are very elegant, and are considered to be perfectly fireproof—the entire shelving and walls being built of iron, and the floors laid with encaustic tile.

*Old Hall of Representatives.*—Old Building, No. 13.

This room was formerly used for the meetings of the House of Representatives; the roof is supported by massive columns made of pudding-stone, taken from quarries on the Potomac. They constitute an object of much interest.

July 2d, 1864, Congress passed an act setting apart this beautiful chamber as a Hall of Statuary, and inviting each and all of the States to provide and furnish statues, not exceeding two in number for each State, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their historic renown or from distinguished civic or military services. Up to this time but two States, Rhode Island and Connecticut, have responded to this invitation. The former, remembering full well the days that tried the souls of men, has sent as her first gift to the national Pantheon the statue of her noble Quaker son, Major-General Nathaniel Greene, of glorious Revolutionary memory, the friend of Washington, and second only to him in the hearts of the people. The marble is from the celebrated quarries of Cerri Vezza, in Italy, but the work was executed in the studio of the artist,

191774

Henry Kirke Brown, at Newburg, on the Hudson. The features are faithfully copied from the exquisite portrait by Trumbull, now in the possession of his family. The most competent judges pronounce it to be the finest work of art in the National Capitol.

The second contribution of Rhode Island is the statue of Roger Williams.

Connecticut has lately contributed two noble statues; one of Roger Sherman, and the other of Jonathan Trumbull; both illustrious names, well known in the revolutionary and subsequent history of our country.

In the same room stands the statue of the late President Lincoln, by Miss Vinnie Ream, a work which, considering the intrinsic difficulties which the artist had to contend with, and the further difficulty of presenting with anything like effect or classical grace the male human figure in the costume of daily modern life, does credit to her invention, skill, and taste. The President is supposed to be presenting his Proclamation of Emancipation to the now liberated race of Africa. The statue of the great financier, lawyer, statesman, and almost universal genius, Alexander Hamilton, by Horatio Stone, M.D., will of course arrest the eyes of the visitor. In the same room are busts of Mr. Lincoln and of General Kosciusko, a full length portrait of Mr. Clay, by Nagle, of Philadelphia, and a portrait in Roman mosaic, the offering of Signor Salviati, of Venice, Italy, to the government of the United States.

*Old Speaker's Room.*—No. 15.

*Bronze Door.*—Main door of the east front of the Capitol, leading into the Rotunda.

This door is believed to be the most magnificent and costly piece of work of the kind in the world. Including the casing, it is 17 feet high, by 9 in width, and weighs 20,000 pounds. It is ornamented with a symbolic history of Columbus and his discoveries, in high relief. The facing contains four figures, representing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, with the name of the American artist, Randolph Rogers, and date of the design, 1858, on one side, and that of F. Von Muller, of Munich, who executed it in bronze, in 1861, on the other.

The door is divided into eight panels. The lower one on the left represents Columbus unfolding his plans of discovery before the Council of Salamanca, which rejected them. The next panel above it represents Columbus's departure from the Convent of La Rabida, near Palos, which received him and his little son Diego, when in great poverty, and the Prior of which, Juan Perez, introduced him to the notice of Queen Isabella. The third represents the audience he received at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella. The fourth represents Columbus in the act of sailing from Palos, on his first voyage. The fifth represents the first encounter with the natives of the West Indies. The sixth, his triumphal return and entry into Barcelona. The seventh panel represents Columbus as a prisoner in chains, by order of Don Francisco de Bobadilla, who was sent to the West Indies by the Court to investigate charges against Columbus. The eighth and last panel, at

the bottom of the door, on the right, represents Columbus on his deathbed. The door is also ornamented with statues of contemporary sovereigns, discoverers, and warriors whose names are associated with the discovery of America.

The transom panel over the door represents the first landing in state on the island of San Salvador.

The door is also ornamented by the heads of distinguished historians, European and American, who have written upon the discovery and exploration of the Continent, with various other emblematic devices. Many objections having been made to the retention of the door in this place, the project of removing it to some more appropriate position in the building is now under consideration.

*Statue of Jefferson.*—House Wing, No. 18.

This fine piece of statuary is placed at the foot of the East Gallery stairs; Crawford was the artist.

*Ladies' Reception Room.*—House Wing, No. 21, in the passage in the rear of the Hall of Representatives.

Ladies having business with any of the members, can send their card to the person they wish to see by one of the doorkeepers, and wait their coming in this room.

*Speaker's Room.*—House Wing, No. 23.

This room is occupied by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The ceiling and walls of this room are of iron, very richly gilded and painted; the furniture and all the appointments are very handsome. On the walls are the portraits of nearly all the Speakers we have had since the first organization of Congress.

*Picture of Western Emigration.*—House Wing, No. 28, Leutze, artist. Located in the West Gallery stairway of the House of Representatives.

This picture is painted on the wall, and represents a party of emigrants crossing the mountains. It is greatly admired.

*Hall of Representatives.*—No. 30.

Our Congressional Representatives meet in this room the first Monday of every December. The painting and furnishing are very rich. In the front of the room are three white marble desks; the highest is occupied by the Speaker, the next by the Clerks, and the lowest one by Official Reporters of the debates. The Members' desks are divided in the centre of the Hall by a broad aisle. On the west side are the Republican, on the east, for the most part, the Democratic Members' seats. Under the galleries of the Hall are two Cloak Rooms, a Barber's Shop, for the use of the Members, a Folding Room, and Document Room. During the Session the galleries are open to the public; one portion set apart for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them; another for gentlemen, and a third for the Diplomatic Corps. Immediately over the Speaker's desk is the Newspaper Reporters' Gallery, where a desk is assigned to each reporter. The ceiling of the room is of iron, in the centre of which is a beautiful glass skylight, on which is painted the coat of arms of the several States and Territories. Above this skylight is a gas-pipe running all over it, with burners about one inch apart, and which, when lighted, have the effect of sunlight.

*Senate Chamber.*—No. 33.

This Hall is similar to the Hall of Representatives in its construction, but differs much in the style of painting and furniture. The Vice-President presides over this body.

*Bronze Door, by Crawford.*—This beautiful work of art was placed in its position at the eastern or main entrance to the Senate Wing in November, 1868. It is 14 feet 6 inches high, and measures in width, including the jambs, 7 feet 6 inches. It consists of two valves, the one on the right commemorating War and its fierce conflicts; that on the left, Peace and its attendant triumphs. In the upper panel of the War valve we have the Battle of Bunker Hill and the Death of Warren; next in order, the Battle of Monmouth, and Gen. Charles Lee receiving the terrible and scathing rebuke of Washington. Then comes the Siege of Yorktown, with the noble and gallant Hamilton at the head of the storming party; and finally, in the panel allegorical of War, we see a Hessian soldier attacking the homestead of a Colonist, and receiving his death wound from its brave defender. In the lower panel of the left valve we have the allegorical representation of Peace; in the panel next above is given us the Ovation to Washington, at Trenton, N. J., as he was on his way to New York to assume the office of President; the panel above this shows us Washington as being inaugurated First President; and in the upper panel we again see the great and good man in the act of laying the corner-stone of the Capitol. This Door is considered to be fully equal to the Rogers Door,

in the House Wing, besides having the merit of being a home production, as it was cast at the Chicopee Foundry, in Massachusetts, by the Messrs. Ames; but the most interesting fact in connection with it is that it was the last work of the lamented Crawford. The entire weight of the Door is 14,000 pounds; the cost of construction was $55,000.

*Statue of Franklin*, by Powers.—Senate Wing, No. 37, at the foot of the East Gallery stairs.

*Post-office of Senate.*—Senate Wing, No. 39.

*Sergeant-at-Arms of Senate.*—Senate Wing, No. 40.

Both of these rooms are very handsomely painted in fresco.

*Ladies' Reception Room.*—Senate Wing, No. 41.

In this room the Senators receive their lady friends who call on them. The fresco and furnishing are very rich.

*Vice-President's Room.*—Senate Wing, No. 42, in the rear of the Senate Chamber, is very plain but handsomely furnished and decorated.

*Marble Room.*—Senate Wing, No. 43, in the rear of the Senate Chamber.

This is one of the handsomest rooms in the Capitol. The ceilings and columns are constructed of white marble, and the walls of Tennessee marble; it is beautifully furnished, and is used as a private Reception Room by the Senators.

*President's Room.*—Senate Wing, No. 44, in the rear of the Senate Chamber.

This room is painted very handsomely in fresco. Prominent amongst the paintings are portraits of Washington and his first Cabinet on the walls; and

on the ceiling, Liberty, Legislation, Law, Religion, and Executive are represented; and pictures of Benjamin Franklin, William Brewster, Christopher Columbus, Americus Vespucius, and many other objects, all of which are very finely executed. This room is used by the President when he has occasion to be at the Capitol, and especially during the last hours of a session, when the great number of bills to be signed renders it highly convenient for him to be present.

*Picture of the Battle of Chapultepec*, by Walker.—Senate Wing, No. 48, in the West Gallery staircase.

*Statue of Hancock*, by Stone.—Senate Wing, No. 49, at the foot of the West Gallery staircase.

*LOCATION OF ROOMS ON THIRD FLOOR.*

| | | NO. |
|---|---|---|
| Dome | Old Building, | 1 |
| Commissioner of Public Buildings Office | " | 2, 3 |
| Clerk of Public Buildings Office | " | 4 |
| Photograph Rooms | " | 5, 6 |
| Dome Stairs | " | 7 |
| Foreign Affairs Committee Room | House Wing, | 8 |
| Judiciary " " | " | 9 |
| Lighting Apparatus | " | 10 |
| Commerce Committee Room | " | 11 |
| Public Lands " " | " | 12 |
| Ladies' Retiring Room | " | 13 |
| Reporters' Gallery | " | 14 |
| Telegraph Office | " | 15 |
| Invalid Pensions Committee Room | " | 16 |
| Revolutionary Pensions " " | " | 17 |
| Roads and Canals " " | " | 18 |
| District of Columbia " " | " | 19 |

| | | NO. |
|---|---|---|
| Mileage Committee Room | House Wing, | 20 |
| Library of House of Representatives | " | 21 |
| Public Buildings and Grounds Committee of Senate | Senate, | 22 |
| Pacific Railroad Committee of the Senate | " | 23 |
| Patent Committee of the Senate | " | 24 |
| Commerce Committee Room | " | 25 |
| Reporters' Gallery | " | 26 |
| Ladies' Retiring Room | " | 27 |
| Private Committee Room | " | 28, 29 |
| Printing " " | " | 30 |
| Document Room | " | 31 |

THIRD FLOOR.

*Dome.*—Centre of the building, No. 1.

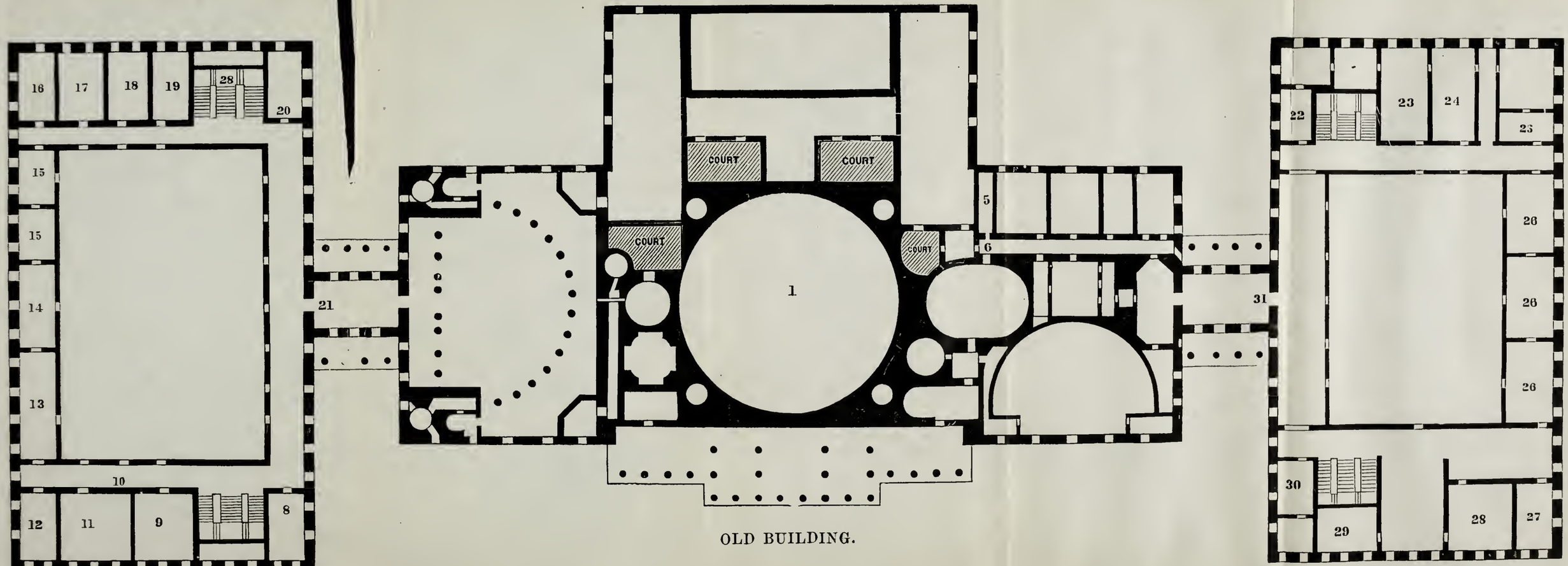
This massive piece of engineering skill is built entirely of iron, 264 feet high, and weighs about 4000 tons. On the top is a bronze statue of Freedom, designed in plaster by Crawford, executed by Clark Mills. Visitors can reach the top by means of a stairway outside of the Rotunda door opening towards the Senate.

*Lighting Apparatus.*—House Wing, No. 10.

The Senate Chamber and Hall of Representatives are lighted by means of thousands of gas-burners placed above the skylight, which, when lighted, has a most beautiful effect.

*Ladies' Retiring Room.*—House Wing, No. 13, and Senate Wing, No. 27.

These rooms are private, and are exclusively for the accommodation of lady visitors.




HOUSE WING.

OLD BUILDING.

SENATE WING.

# THIRD FLOOR.

*Reporters' Gallery.*—House Wing, No. 14, and Senate Wing, No. 26.

Desks are assigned Newspaper Reporters in these galleries for their exclusive use.

*Telegraph Office.*—House Gallery, No. 15.

Messages can be sent anywhere from this office by any person; it is only open during the Session of Congress.

*Library of the House of Representatives.*—House Gallery, No. 21, containing nothing but Congressional Records, Law Books, &c., exclusively for the use of Members of Congress.

The floors of both Wings are laid with very handsome tiles; those of the old building are of flags.

### *PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL.*

Whole extent of Building, 751 feet 4 inches.

Height of Dome above base line of Building, 287 feet $5\frac{7}{16}$ inches.

Height of Dome from top of balustrade of Building, 217 feet $11\frac{7}{16}$ inches.

Height of crowning figure of Dome, 19 feet 6 inches.

Weight of crowning figure of Dome, 14,985 pounds.

Greatest diameter at base of Dome, 135 feet 5 inches.

Diameter of Rotunda, 95 feet $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Height from floor of Rotunda to top of Canopy, 180 feet 3 inches.

# Botanical Garden.

DIRECTLY west of the Capitol Park, between First and Third Streets west, and Pennsylvania and Maryland Avenues, is situated the Government Botanical Garden. The main entrance fronts the central western gate of the Capitol Park, and leading directly west through the grounds is a broad flagway: from this diverging walks lead the visitor to all parts of the garden, which is richly embellished with trees and shrubbery and flowering plants of every clime. South of the main walk, and centrally located, will be found the great Conservatory, the eastern wing of which is a framework of timber resting upon basement walls of brickwork; but the central building and the west wing are composed entirely of iron and glass, resting upon basement walls of solid masonry, faced with a beautiful white marble. In the central building a circular iron stairway, built into a column of masonry, conducts the visitor to an observatory above, from which a fine view of the grounds, the Capitol, the surrounding neighborhood, and the collection of beautiful plants beneath, can be obtained. Persons desirous of making the ascent, can do so by applying for permission to the Superintendent or his assistant. The building at this point attains its greatest elevation. Ranged to the south, and fronting on a broad gravel-walk, are to be found ten small Conservatories, each one of which is adapted to the keeping and propagation of plants requiring a different temperature from

that maintained in the larger house. In close proximity to this is a very neat fountain of ironwork, while north of the great Conservatory the construction of a very large and beautiful fountain is about to be commenced.

The nucleus of the collection of plants to be found here was formed from those brought home by Com. Wilkes, from his famous Exploring Expedition, and which collection for many years was kept at the Patent Office. Here is to be found the Banana, the Pitcher Plant, the Date, Fan, and other Palms, the India-rubber and Coffee Trees, the Cinnamon Tree, both true and false; Pines from Australia, the Whampec, the Guava and Mangos, with hundreds of other tropical plants too numerous to mention. The collection at present numbers about 5000 specimens, and is constantly and rapidly increasing. The whole establishment is under the charge of Mr. William R. Smith (so well and favorbly known throughout the country), who is making strenuous endeavors to complete and beautify it in all its details.

*DIMENSIONS OF THE GREAT CONSERVATORY.*

Length of building, 274 feet 8 inches.

Diameter of central building, 61 feet.

Height of central building from ground outside to top of spire, 70 feet.

Width of wings, 31 feet.

# The City Hall.

THIS beautiful but only partially finished building stands at the head of Four-and-a-half Street, and at the junction of Louisiana and Indiana Avenues and North D Street. The present structure, 200 feet in length, consists of but one wing of the building as designed by George Hadfield. It is here that the several Courts of the District hold their sessions. Situated directly in front of the beautiful Ionic portico, and commanding a fine view from nearly every quarter, stands the marble statue of the Second Father of his Country, Abraham Lincoln, erected by the citizens of Washington to the memory of the great President.

The artist, Mr. L. Flannery, happily represents Mr. Lincoln as looking towards the Capitol, and calling upon Congress, as the representatives of the people, to aid and sustain him in his duties, in this the hour of darkness and gloom of the Nation's history. The features are calm and placid, and wear not the least trace of anger or resentment, but show the determined purpose of doing his duty at all hazards, let the consequences be what they may. The statue is of colossal size, about nine feet in height; the total altitude above the pavement being about thirty-six feet.

CITY HALL

Rob.t Mills *Archt.*

*Published by W.H. & O.H. Morrison.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE

# The Post-Office Department.

THE Post-Office Department, like the Patent Office and Treasury, has been greatly enlarged within a few years. The first building erected for the accommodation of the Department was burnt on the 15th December, 1836; and the foundation of the present edifice, which was designed by Robert Mills, was laid in the summer of 1839. The extension, designed by Mr. Walter, was commenced in June, 1855. The design is carried out in conformity with the original building, though greatly modified and improved in its architectural details and embellishments. The style is what is called Palatial, and the order a modified Corinthian. The columns of the extension are monoliths of Italian marble. The whole structure is marble, but the old part is inferior to the new, both in material and finish. It covers an entire square, and is bounded by Seventh and Eighth Streets west, and F and E Streets north.

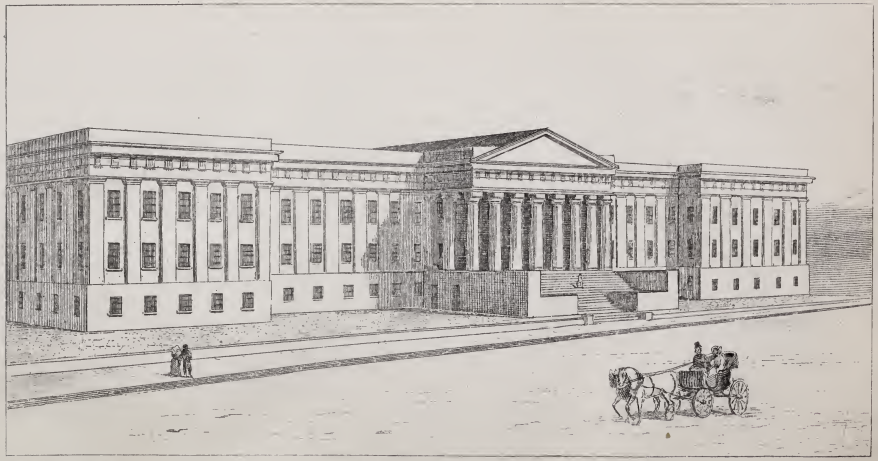
The length of the building from north to south is 300 feet, and the width from east to west is 204 feet.

The interior is divided into small apartments for business purposes. Visitors should inquire for the book of post-office accounts kept by Dr. Franklin, the first Postmaster-General for the Colonies; also for the Dead Letter Office. The City Post-Office occupies the lower story of the north front, and is well arranged.

# The Patent Office.

THE Patent Office is sometimes miscalled the Interior Department, because the Secretary of the Department and his clerks occupy it, as a matter of temporary convenience. But it was built for a Patent Office simply; and at the rate of increase of the business of that bureau, a very few years will suffice to fill the building with what pertains to patents, to the exclusion of everything else. It occupies two whole squares, and fronts south on F Street, north on G Street, east on Seventh Street, and west on Ninth Street. The length of the building from Seventh to Ninth Street is 410 feet, and the width from F to G is 275 feet. The inner quadrangle is about 265 feet by 135. The style of architecture is Doric, and although the finish is exceedingly plain, no building in Washington is more admired than the Patent Office. The grand but simple majesty of its proportions seems to address the sense of beauty in the least as well as in the most cultivated minds.

The interior is marked by the same combination of plainness of decoration with grandeur of design. The lower stories are divided into apartments suitable for the business of the office, while the upper or third story forms one grand saloon running entirely around the quadrangle, measuring 1350 feet in length on its outer surface. This room is occupied by the models of the patents, admirably arranged on either side upon shelves, while ample space is



Robt Mills. Arch.t

Published by W.H.& O.H.Morrison.

PATENT OFFICE

Robt Mills. *Archt*

*Published by W.H.& O.H.Morrison.*

TREASURY

left in the centre for promenading around the entire quadrangle.

There are porticos on the east, west, north, and south. The eastern portico is greatly admired. The centre of the south front was built of inferior brown sandstone, and is painted to correspond with the beautiful crystallized marble of the other portions of the building. Wm. P. Elliot was the original designer of this edifice, but it has been built under other architects.

## The Army Medical Museum.

THE Army Medical Museum (late Ford's Theatre) is located on Tenth Street west, between E and F Streets north, and is specially worthy of a visit from medical men. It is of great interest to the public as being the scene of the assassination of President Lincoln.

## Treasury Department.

THE old portion of the Treasury Department fronts on Fifteenth Street, between Pennsylvania Avenue and G Street. It stands on the site of the old Treasury building (which was burnt in the spring of 1833). It was commenced in the summer of 1836, and presented an unbroken Ionic colonnade 342 feet long, with the ends unfinished. The extension, the

foundation of which was laid in September, 1855, designed by Mr. Walter, is a great improvement on the old structure. The design, the materials used, and the execution, are all superior. The old building is of inferior brown sandstone, painted; and the colonnade, though imposing in appearance, is monotonous and inconvenient, as it serves to exclude the light from the building.

The plan of the extension flanks the old building at each end with massive granite masonry, and makes beautiful terminations of the north and south fronts, which break the monotony of the long portico of the original building. There are two inner quadrangles formed by the old rear building, extending back from the eastern entrance. These courts are each 130 feet square. The walls of the extension are composed of pilasters, resting on a base which rises some twelve feet above the ground on the southern or lower side. Between the pilasters or antæ are belt courses, beautifully moulded, and the facings of the doors and windows are fine bold mouldings in keeping. In the centre of the southern, western, and northern fronts are magnificent porticos. The west front has also the projecting pediments at the ends, corresponding with those on the east side, and each supported by square antæ at the angles, with the two columns between. The whole building is of the Grecian Ionic order, and is surmounted by a massive balustrade. The new structure is of the best and most beautiful granite in the world, brought from Dix Island, on the coast of Maine. The antæ and columns are monoliths. The large solid antæ weigh

nearly a hundred thousand pounds, and the columns some seventy-five thousand. The facility with which the immense masses are hewn out of the quarries, swung on board vessels, brought to the Capital, and raised to the position which the architect in his studio designed them to occupy, conveys a high idea of American art and enterprise. The Treasury Department, as extended, is 466 feet long exclusive of the porticos, by 266 feet wide.

There are fountains in the courts; and directly opposite the western portico, at the entrance to the President's Park, is another, the basin of which is built of massive granite masonry. The approaches are by sets of iron gates and granite piers, all highly ornamented and neat. The interior arrangements are admirable; and the interior architectural ornamentation, while it is more elaborate than in other public buildings, except the Capitol, is peculiarly American in its details.

The most richly furnished portion of the interior is the Banking Room, or "Cash Room." The walls of it are entirely incased in rich marble. It extends through two stories in height, and is adorned with two composite orders, divided by a balcony with a richly-wrought bronze railing, which encircles the room at the level of the second story floor, and is accessible to visitors. The floor is tessellated in white and red marble. The columns of the lower are of white Tennessee, those of the upper order of Carrara marble. The walls are faced with Sienna marble, and the intercolumniations occupied by large panels, in the lower range of Italian marble from the Bardiglis

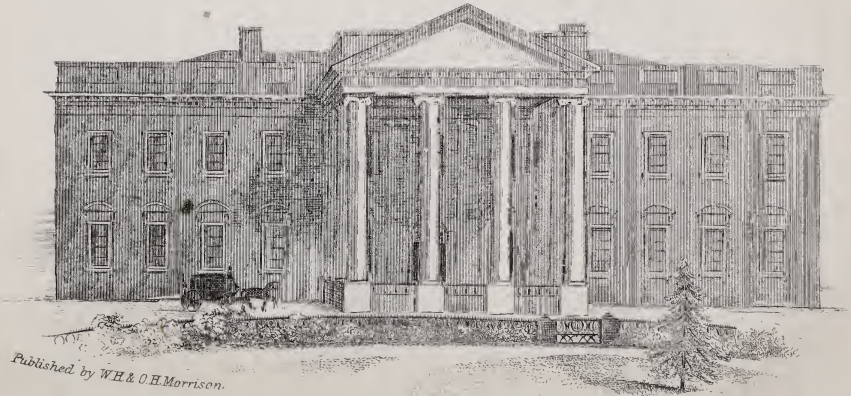
quarries, in the upper of Pyrenean marble. Each order rests on a stylobate formed of a combination of red Tennessee, dove-colored, and Sienna marbles, the stylobate of the lower order being continued in the counter. The ceiling is divided into coffers with enriched mouldings, sparingly relieved by gilding.

The corners of the interior courts are occupied by eight stone staircases of peculiarly bold construction, lighted from above through richly-ornamented cupolas. The centre of the platform before the north front is occupied by a beautiful fountain consisting of a boldly-designed granite *tazza*, from which the water falls into a broad basin, escaping finally through four lions' heads into as many smaller basins surrounding the principal one.

Upon the southern terrace will shortly be placed a bronze equestrian statue of President Grant; not, however, representing him as President, but as General of the Armies of the United States. The statue is to be erected by citizens of the United States, in commemoration of the illustrious deeds and great services rendered the republic by her distinguished soldier son.

## The President's House.

THE President's House is situated upon the highest ground and nearly midway between the Capitol and Georgetown, one mile and a half from the former. It commands a fine prospect down the Potomac, with




PRESIDENT'S HOUSE

North Front

Alexandria and Fort Washington in full view. The grounds about the President's House are tastefully adorned with artificial mounds, gravel-walks, trees, and a fountain. The house has a rustic base, which on the south side is entirely above ground, and gives a façade of three stories. On the north but two stories rise above the level. The main building is 170 feet long by 86 deep. It is of sandstone painted white, with Ionic pilasters. The building is contemporary in age with the Capitol. While General Jackson was President, a portico was added on the north side. The south side has a bow in the centre, with a portico of corresponding shape. Appended to the main building, on the west, is a beautiful conservatory, which is filled with rare exotic plants.

Through the summer season weekly outdoor concerts are given by the Marine and other United States bands in the Park south of the Mansion, which are usually attended by thousands of the beauty and fashion of the metropolis. The entrance to the Park is through the gate south of the Treasury. The entrance from the north porch is into a long vestibule, through which the visitor passes to the right into the President's Reception Room. This communicates with the Round Room, formed by the south bow front, and this with a square room which adjoins the great East Room. This last is the grand parlor of the President. As its name indicates, it is in the east end of the building, and extends entirely across the house from north to south. It is 80 feet long by 40 wide, and 22 feet high. These rooms are elegantly but not extravagantly finished and furnished. They

can be seen at all times by strangers, the President only at certain hours set apart by himself.

## War and Navy Departments.

WEST of the President's House, and inclosed within the same grounds, are to be found the War and Navy Departments, large brick structures embowered with trees and shrubbery. The first named fronts upon Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventeenth Street; the Navy Department is situated in the rear and south of the War Department, fronting upon Seventeenth Street west. In both buildings are to be found many interesting relics of the late war.

## Jackson's Monument.

THE Jackson Monument stands in the centre of Lafayette Square, opposite to the President's House. It is a bronze equestrian statue, by Clark Mills. The noble steed stands poised upon the hind feet, the first and perhaps the only instance of the kind in the world. Mr. Mills, by consulting nature, ascertained the true position of the several parts of the body of the horse in the act of rearing, and thus overcame the apparently insurmountable obstacles in the way. The animal naturally throws himself back on his haunches until the feet reach the centre of gravity. The artist has simply copied nature; and it is a great mistake to suppose that the statue is held

STATUE OF JACKSON
(by Mills)

in place by the rivets which attach the feet to the pedestal; they would be entirely inadequate to such a strain. These rivets are doubtless a useful provision against accidents, but they are not essential in keeping the horse poised, even during a violent wind. Mr. Mills exhibits a model which satisfactorily illustrates this principle. The statue is composed of cannon taken by General Jackson in his battles with the English. The likeness is deemed good. The General is represented in the act of waving his hand in acknowledgment of honors paid him while reviewing his troops. This monument to the hero of New Orleans was erected on the 8th of January, 1853, the anniversary of the battle, on which occasion Mr. Douglas delivered an appropriate oration.

## The State Department.

THE Department of State is temporarily located in a fine brick structure, situated upon the upper portion of Fourteenth Street west. The building was erected for a charitable institution—the Protestant Orphan Asylum—and is leased by the Government for a term of years. A branch of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad (Avenue line) runs past it, and affords a convenient means of access.

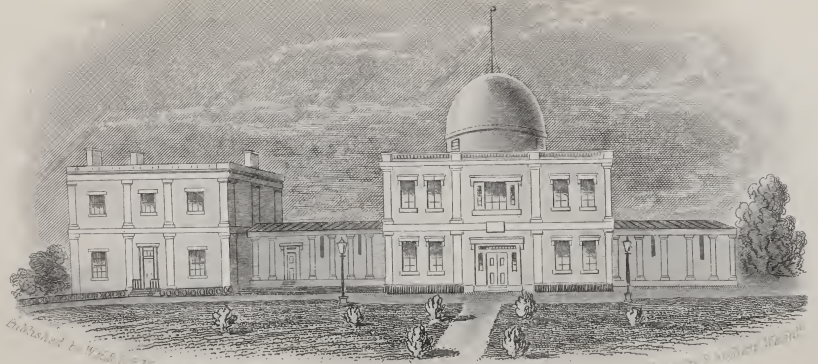
The new State Department, now being erected on Seventeenth and E Streets, just south of the present Navy Department, is to be 70 feet wide and 260 feet long, and forms the south wing of a contemplated building for the State, War, and Navy Departments.

The front is to be well broken by projecting pavilions, and the whole covered with a Mansard roof. The central pavilion is surmounted by an attic, and has a total height of 108 feet from the ground to apex of roof. The height to main cornice is 62 feet. The exterior is to be decorated with the Doric order, the material to be of granite, and the whole, when finished, will form one of the best architectural ornaments of the city.

## Mills's Statue of Washington.

IN 1853 Congress appropriated $50,000 for the erection, by Clark Mills, Esq., of an equestrian statue of Washington. In compliance with this order, Mr. Mills has chosen for illustration the courage and daring by which Washington, at the crisis of the battle of Princeton, rallied his troops, and turned the scale in favor of his country's cause, by what, at another time, would have been a reckless exposure of his person. The incident is familiar to the student of history. The horse is represented as shrinking back before the destructive fire of the enemy, while his rider surveys the scene with the calmness and resolution which know no fear, when honor and duty are at stake. The head and face of Washington are from a bust by Houdon, taken in Washington's lifetime, and which remained at Mount Vernon. The likeness is, doubtless, one of the best in existence. The statue is colossal in size, being eleven feet, if standing erect, and upon horseback, fifteen

STATUE OF WASHINGTON
(by Mills)



NATIONAL OBSERVATORY

feet. Located within the circle formed by the junction of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire Avenues, and Twenty-third Street west, and K Street north. The Pennsylvania Avenue line of street cars pass around the statue on the trip to and from Georgetown.

## The National Observatory.

THIS institution, which is destined to play a distinguished part in the world of science, has already, though founded in 1842, acquired a European reputation, by the important contributions it has made to astronomical science. It is admirably located on a high knob, near the Potomac, between the President's house and Georgetown. It is supplied with a superior telescope and other apparatus for observing the heavens and the phenomena of the atmosphere, a description of which our limits will not permit.

Strangers can visit it at all hours, and are permitted to inspect the telescope and other instruments when they are not in use. Telegraph wires connect this Observatory with all others in the Union, so that simultaneous observations of the heavenly bodies and the conditions of the atmosphere may be made and compared.

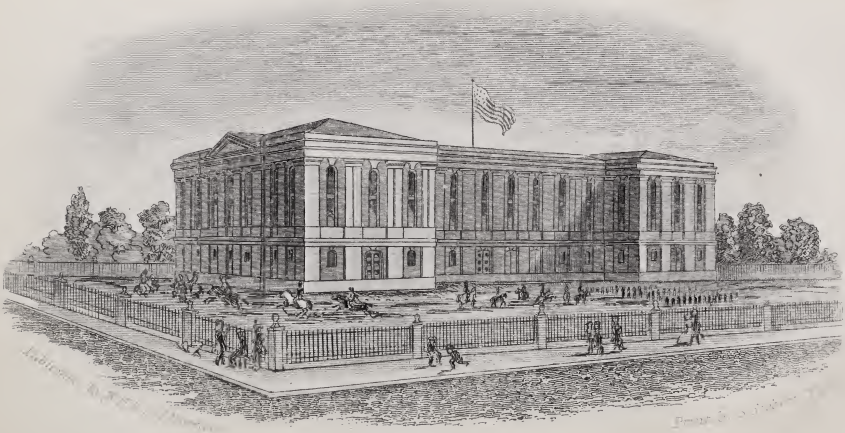
## Georgetown.

THIS old place is separated from Washington by Rock Creek, about one mile northwest of the President's House, and but a few minutes' drive from the Washington Statue. Upon the "Heights" north of the town are to be found some of the most elegant residences in the environs of the Capital; and from the same, most charming views of the city, the river, and the surrounding country can be obtained. A very beautiful Cemetery, "Oak Hill," is located on one of the most beautiful spots on the "Heights." Opposite the Cemetery is a reservoir for supplying the town with water, which is famous for its remarkable echo.

## The National Armory.

THIS building is situated on the public ground between the Smithsonian Institution and the Capitol. The design has not yet been completed. Only the centre has been erected, which is 103 feet in length, by 57 in width. It is three stories high. The floors of the second and third stories are supported upon iron columns. When completed, it will present a fine appearance. It is designed as a depository of arms for the volunteer militia of the District of Columbia, as well as of national trophies, relics, flags, &c. The latter circumstance will give to it a

GEORGE TOWN



U. S. ARSENAL, ARMORY

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

national importance, and make it well worthy the attention of strangers.

## The Smithsonian Institution.

JAMES SMITHSON, an English gentleman of liberal education, died at Genoa, in the year 1828, leaving his property to his nephew, and in the event of the death of that nephew without heirs, to the United States, "to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." According to the expectation of the testator, the heir of Mr. Smithson, who was in an almost hopeless state of consumption, died without heirs, and the property, valued at half a million of dollars, reverted to the United States. Congress accepted the bequest on the 1st day of July, 1836, and the fund was received into the Treasury, September 1st, 1838. After a prolonged discussion, a law was passed in 1846, for the establishment of the Institution as it now exists. The building was erected about seventeen years ago, of red sandstone. It is situated in an open space between the Capitol and the Washington Monument, and is surrounded by an inclosure extending from Seventh to Twelfth Streets, and from the Canal to B Street south. The area inclosed contains about fifty acres, and the greater part of it was beautifully improved under the direction of the late Mr. Downing. The building was

planned by Mr. Renwick, in Romanesque style. It consists of a centre building 250 feet long, and 55 broad; two connecting ranges, or cloisters, 60 feet each; and two wings, each 40 feet by 80. The entire length of the building is therefore 450 feet. The north entrance passes under a double tower; the one on the right hand, which is octagonal, being 145 feet high. The south entrance passes under a large but not very elevated square tower. The main building is also flanked at each angle by a large tower; and the wings have smaller towers. The whole lower story of the centre building is in one grand apartment, 250 feet long, by 50 in width, occupied by the Museum. The east wing is occupied by the family of the Secretary or Superintendent of the Institution. The Lecture Room,* capable of seating fifteen hundred people, is in the centre of the main building on the second floor. On the east of it is a large room containing the chemical and philosophical apparatus; and on the west is a room of corresponding dimensions, at present used as a picture gallery. The Museum now contains the articles brought by the Exploring Expedition, which for many years were deposited in the Patent Office. The visitor will be

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* Since the foregoing was written, a fire occurred at the Institution, which destroyed the roof of the main building and the second story, including the lecture-room, the cabinet apparatus, and the picture gallery.

The exterior of the main building, and the rooms of the towers, have been restored under the direction of Messrs. Cluss & Kammerhueber, architects, and the upper story will also be restored in the course of another year.

interested to observe, that while the Smithsonian is a regular building, with a centre united to wings by cloisters, there are no two parts similar. There are no two towers or façades alike. This is an interesting feature of the Institution, and pleases by its variety, while it satisfies the love of symmetry by the regular correspondence of its parts. Throughout the year visitors are admitted between the hours of 9 A.M. and 4 P.M. The Library, for the most part composed of works of science, a large portion of them being in foreign languages, has been incorporated with that of Congress, which is now the largest in this country. The Museum, besides the articles which for many years were deposited at the Patent Office, contains the type specimens collected by all the Government explorations, and exhibits a general view of the natural productions of the continent of North America. It is especially rich in specimens of archæology and anthropology.

The great object of the Institution is *scientific research* and *publication*, and in these lines it has established a wide reputation.

## Bureau of Agriculture.

THE Agricultural Building is located on the public reservation between Twelfth and Fourteenth Streets west, directly west of the Smithsonian Institution. The main front faces north, looking up Thirteenth Street west, across which street the main building stands. The extreme length of the build-

ing is 170 feet, its greatest depth being 61 feet. It contains a finished basement, three full stories, and a finished attic story. The basement story contains the steam-heating apparatus, which heats the building, and ventilates it with pure air from the outside, coal cellars, packing rooms, &c., &c.

A flight of granite steps leads through the main entrance to a decorated vestibule opening into the main hall, upon which is located the office of the Commissioner, rooms for clerks, the library room, &c. An ornamental fire-proof stairway leads to the Agricultural Museum, occupying the centre of the building, 100 feet in length, 55 feet in width, and two stories in height; the rooms in the wings, and others occupying the same floors as the Museum, are for the use of the clerks, the keeping of the archives, and the Seed Department. The building, of which Messrs. Cluss & Kammerhueber are the architects, is designed in the modern style—stone base, belts, and rich iron trimmings; the groundwork of ornamental pressed-brick work; the structure is surmounted by a decorated Mansard roof, enlivened by pediments, slating of different colors laid in patterns, The surrounding grounds, used by the Bureau for the testing of seeds and plants, and improved modes of Agriculture, are kept in the highest state of cultivation, and are well worthy an inspection by the visitor.

The Propagating Garden, situated one square south of Pennsylvania Avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth Streets west, is a branch of this Bureau, and is under the efficient management of

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mr. William Saunders, the able florist and landscape gardener. Here the visitor can spend a few hours very pleasantly, indeed, in examining the conservatories and plants.

## Washington Monument.

THE design of the Washington Monument contemplates a shaft 600 feet in height. The marble obelisk, resting on a foundation of gneiss 17½ feet high, is 55 feet square at the base. This foundation is 81 feet square, and extends 8 feet below the surface. The wall of the obelisk is 15 feet thick at the base, and gradually tapers on the outside. The inside of the wall is perpendicular, and the inclosed space is 25 feet square. The 15-foot wall will ascend until the gentle taper reduces it to two feet in thickness. The interior walls will be ornamented by the insertion of the numerous specimen pieces sent from all parts of the world as tributes to the memory of Washington. They are so arranged as not to be covered by the stairway, which will ascend to the top of the Monument.

The pantheon base, as represented in engravings, was a part of the plan originally selected, but it is now highly probable that it will be dispensed with, and that the plain square base, which is characteristic of the obelisk, will be substituted. This change in the plan, while it will reduce the cost of the Monument to one-half the sum contemplated in connection

with the pantheon, will, at the same time, conform it to the recognized rules of art. It will be the highest structure in the world, and yet it will form only a well-deserved tribute to the man whom Lord Brougham has pronounced "the greatest ruler of any age."

The Monument is now 170 feet high, and has cost thus far $230,000. The total cost of the obelisk has been estimated at $552,000. The pantheon was estimated to cost $570,000 alone; but a plain and appropriate base may be built for less than a tenth of that sum. The visitor to Washington should not fail to examine the interesting contributions of ornamented blocks of marble and stone from all parts of the world. Such of them as have not been inserted in the wall, too high for inspection at present, can be seen in a shed near the Monument.

Some of the most celebrated obelisks in the world, if compared with this, dwindle into insignificance. As, for instance:

| | Feet. |
|---|---|
| Antonine's Column, at Rome, is | 135 |
| Trajan's Column, at Rome | 145 |
| Principal Tower of Smithsonian | 145 |
| Napoleon's Tower, Paris | 150 |
| Washington Column, Baltimore | 181 |
| Sesostris's Obelisk, Thebes | 200 |
| Bunker Hill Monument, Boston | 220 |
| Column of Delhi | 262 |
| Capitol, Washington | 300 |
| St. Paul's, London | 320 |
| Cathedral Tower, Strasburg | 460 |
| St. Peter's, Rome | 465 |

NAVY YARD

| | Feet. |
|---|---|
| Great Pyramid of Cheops, Egypt | 480 |
| Tower of Malines, Belgium | 550 |
| Washington Monument, Washington | 600 |

## The Arsenal.

THE Arsenal grounds and buildings are located upon a point forming the most southern portion of the city, lying at the foot of Four-and-a-half Street, and pleasantly surrounded upon three sides by the waters of the Potomac. There are a number of workshops and store-houses, and the residence of the commandant. Vast quantities of ammunition and other warlike material is stored within this place. The old penitentiary building, made famous by the assassination trials, formerly stood here, but has been demolished, and converted into officer's quarters.

## Navy Yard and Marine Barracks.

SITUATED on the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, about one and a fourth miles southeast of the Capitol, is the Washington Navy Yard. No stranger in the city should leave without paying a visit to this important Naval Station. Besides the Navy Yard proper, it contains within its limits an Ordnance Yard, which is rather the more interesting of the two to the general visitor. Two Ship-houses, a

Copper Rolling Mill, a Naval Storehouse, Foundries, and Shops for the manufacture of almost everything needed to fit or complete a man-of-war, are to be found here; also Ordnance Foundries and Shops where the manufacture of guns, shot, and shell is usually going on. The visitor to the latter, upon entering, is required to register his name at the office, after which, he can ramble through the building at his leisure, under the escort of a guide; leaving the Foundry he can go to the Museum, where is to be found a collection of firearms and warlike munitions, some of which carry us back to the days of the old French and Spanish wars; at other points of the yard are collections of guns and other trophies captured during war, or otherwise acquired. One interesting feature of the yard is the Experimental Battery, where practice and experiments in the science of naval gunnery are carried on; while still another prominent object is the fleet of Monitors, Torpedo Boats, and other Iron-clads, which have been lying at this point for several years.

Two squares north of the Navy Yard are the Marine Barracks—the Headquarters of the U. S. Marine Corps, and in the immediate vicinity of the same is the Marine Hospital, for the sick and disabled sailors of the service. All of these places can be easily reached by means of the street cars of the Avenue line, which road has its eastern terminus at the Navy Yard gate.

BURIAL GROUND

(Congressional)

# Congressional Burying Ground.

THIS Cemetery is generally supposed to be the property of the Federal Government, and to have been especially designated as a burial-place for members of Congress, and other distinguished official personages. This, however, is a mistake, originating in the name assumed for it. It is the property of one of the Episcopal churches, and the Government is in no way responsible for its preservation.

This venerable city of the dead has partaken of the general prosperity of the community, and has within a few years enlarged its borders by the addition of several acres. It now embraces nearly twenty acres. It contains a plain cenotaph for each member of Congress who has died during the term for which he was elected, since the Capitol has been located in Washington. There are 147 of these simple memorials. There are several monuments of interest; among these is one erected to George Clinton, one to Elbridge Gerry, and one to William Wirt. There are also several distinguished officers of the Army and Navy buried here; among them Major-General McComb, the predecessor of Lieutenant-General Scott as commander-in-chief; Major-General Jacob Brown, General Gibson, General Archibald Henderson, and Commodore Isaac Chauncey. Also, Hon. A. P. Upsher, Secretary of State under John Tyler, and Messrs. John W. Maury, and John Towers, ex-Mayor of Washington, to whom beautiful monuments have been erected. In the plain old

vault, near the centre of the grounds, the remains of General Taylor and Mr. Calhoun reposed for several days. The Congressional Burying Ground is beautifully situated on the banks of the Eastern Branch, about a mile above the Navy Yard, with the noble range of forest-clad hills, on the opposite side of the broad expanse of water, forever looking down upon the peaceful repose of the dead.

## Hospital for the Insane.

THE Hospital for the Insane of the Army and Navy and District of Columbia, occupies a noble site on the east bank of the Potomac, near its confluence with the Eastern Branch. The eminence on which it stands is one of the highest in the vicinity of the Capital, and commands the finest view of the city anywhere to be had. The edifice is an immense structure, 711 feet in length. It is in the collegiate style of Gothic architecture, and is divided into sections, receding on either hand from the centre building and from each other, thus giving corridors in each section for the admission of light. This idea, says the architect, Mr. Walter, was suggested by Dr. Nichols, the superintendent. The centre building is enriched by buttresses on the corners, and a magnificent oriel window ornaments the main tower. The windows are finished with hood mouldings formed of cast-iron. The whole is surmounted by embattled parapets, and presents a façade of great richness, notwithstanding extreme simplicity of detail. The

INSANE ASYLUM

MILITARY ASYLUM

material of the building is brick on a foundation of gneiss. The interior is subdivided into various suits of apartments adapted to the condition of the patients. The hospital is open to visitors on Wednesday. The number of inmates at present is about 120.

## The Military Asylum.

THIS building occupies a high plateau about three miles north of the Capitol, which for beauty and salubrity is unsurpassed; but its greatest charm is the noble view down the Potomac River, with the city in the foreground. From no other point about Washington, perhaps, does the river scenery appear to equal advantage. The noble range of hills which inclose the river are seen stretching away down to the vicinity of Mount Vernon, where the sudden bend in the stream cuts short the view, and gives the appearance of a lake walled in by mountains. The Asylum is in the Norman style, of East Chester marble, roughly dressed or "pointed." It will be, when completed, 593 feet in length, by 58 feet 4 inches in breadth, with a rear building, called the mess-room, 60 feet in length. But the wings are not yet added. Projecting from the centre of the south or front, is a tower 82 feet high above the surface of the ground. From the top of this tower the eye can survey a distance of country twenty-five or thirty miles in diameter. The edifice is divided into 42 rooms, exclusive of the cellar.

Near the main structure are two small buildings in cottage style, designated as officers' quarters Nos. 1 and 2. The first is 52 feet by 40, and surrounded by a piazza. No. 2 is 48 feet by 40, and in the same style. President Lincoln, for several summers, occupied these quarters with his family.

Attached to the Asylum grounds is one of the National Cemeteries, formed during the war. Here sleep thousands of the brave heroes who perished during the war—died that the Republic might live—from disease and wounds, and were buried from the hospitals and camps encircling Washington. The Cemetery is regularly laid out, and is kept in the most beautiful order. There is also another of the National Cemeteries at Arlington, on the west bank of the river opposite the city. The approaches to it are by way of the Long Bridge, or the Chain Bridge above Georgetown. The stranger should not fail to visit at least one of them before leaving the Capital.

## Alexandria.

THIS town is situated about six miles below Washington, in full view. It belonged to the District of Columbia from 1790 to 1846, when it, as a part of the county of the same name in which it is situated, was retroceded to Virginia. It has a high, healthy, and beautiful situation, with a fine harbor. During the late war, the trade of the town, which was considerable, was entirely destroyed, but since the close

ALEXANERIA

Published by W.H. & O.H. Morrison

MOUNT VERNON

of hostilities and the reopening of the Virginia and Southern railroads a slow but gradual revival of its former business prosperity has set in. Its population at present is about fifteen thousand.

## Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON (not the house, but the place) is worthy to have been the residence of Washington. A more noble and commanding view of the river scenery is scarcely anywhere to be seen. The house is of wood, two stories high, and 96 feet long, and surmounted by a cupola. In the time of Washington it presented a fine appearance. It is now in a state of dilapidation, and is only an object of interest from association with a great name, and from the remarkable beauty of its surroundings. Mount Vernon is fifteen miles below Washington, on the Virginia side of the Potomac. The usual mode of reaching the place is by steamers, which during the season of navigation run daily, Sundays excepted. The Mausoleum is of plain brick. The white marble sarcophagi of General and Mrs. Washington can be seen through the iron bars which close up the gate or doorway. The Mount Vernon house and grounds, including the Tomb, have now passed into the hands of the "Mount Vernon Association," and it is hoped that a mausoleum worthy of the Father of his Country will be erected over his remains.

## The Potomac at Little Falls.

THE Potomac, below the Little Falls, rushes through the narrow space between two piers of the bridge, with the high range of hills in the background, rising abruptly and almost perpendicularly from the water. The scene is wild and interesting. It is only four miles above Washington. Immediately below this bridge, the narrow mountain stream meets the tides from the ocean, and four miles below it presents an expanse of water a mile in width. The scene is wild and romantic.

## Arlington.

THIS beautiful place is situated upon what is known as Arlington Heights, on the west bank of the Potomac, opposite the city; it was formerly the home of the venerable George Washington Parke Custis, the adopted son of the immortal Washington, and after his death passed into the hands of General Robert E. Lee, who was residing there when the war of the Rebellion broke out. During the progress of the war it became the property of the Government. The approaches to Arlington are by way of the Long Bridge, the Aqueduct Bridge at Georgetown, or a ferry at the same place, or by a still longer route, which will give the visitor a view of the river above

ARLINGTON HOUSE

THE POTOMAC AT THE LITTLE FALLS.

VAULT AT MOUNT VERNON

tide-water, crossing it at what is known as the Chain Bridge, some three miles above Georgetown. The house is located upon a gentle eminence, which commands one of the most lovely views to be obtained of the Metropolis. The lower rooms are open to the public, but the most of them are now bare and desolate. The office of the Superintendent is in one of them, where is kept a register for visitors, as also a record of all who are buried in the National Cemeteries upon the place. In close proximity to the house, and bordering the drive approaching from the south, are the graves of a number of officers who died during the war; a few steps further on is a low, massive granite monument, bearing this inscription:

Beneath this stone
repose the bones of two thousand one hundred and eleven
unknown soldiers gathered after the war
from the fields of Bull Run and the route to the Rappahannock:
their remains could not be identified, but their names
and deaths are recorded in the archives of the
country, and its grateful citizens
honor them as of their noble army of martyrs. May they
rest in peace.
September, A. D. 1866.

The vault beneath in which the remains are deposited, is thirty feet in depth and twenty feet in diameter. Continuing on down the carriage-way, a short distance brings the visitor to the largest of the two Cemeteries on the place; here lie buried the remains of over nine thousand soldiers, the name of every man, with his company and regiment, painted upon neat white head-boards. Occasionally a head-

board with the word "Unknown," is to be seen, while at some of the graves are marble monuments erected by the friends or relatives of the sleeping warrior. In the eastern division of this Cemetery, within a small inclosure, are the monuments of Mr. and Mrs. Custis; the following are the inscriptions upon them:

GEORGE WASHINGTON
PARKE CUSTIS,
Born April 30th, 1783;
Died October 10th, 1854.

MARY L. CUSTIS,
Born April 22d, 1788;
Died April 23d, 1853.

About a half mile north of the house, and separated from it by a splendid growth of oak and other forest trees, is still another cemetery; in this one there are over four thousand bodies interred, the greater portion of which are those of colored soldiers and contrabands who died while under the care of the Government. Altogether, in the two Cemeteries on the place, there are nearly fifteen thousand graves—mute witnesses of the horrors of the late civil war.

"The hopes, the fears, the blood, the tears
That marked the bitter strife,
Are now all crowned with victory
That saved the Nation's life."

BLADENSBURG

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL THE ROOMS, ETC., IN THE CAPITOL.

| | | Floor. | No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agricultural Committee Room | House, | 1st, | 32 |
| Accounts | " | " | 36 |
| Bath Room | " | " | 19 |
| " " | Senate, | " | 4 |
| Bronze Staircase | House, | " | 40 |
| " " | " | 2d, | 32 |
| " " | Senate, | 1st, | 63 |
| " " | " | 2d, | 34 |
| Bronze Doors | Eastern Front of Rotunda. | | |
| Crypt | Old Building, | 1st, | 1 |
| Court of Claims | " | " | 10 |
| " " Store Room | " | " | 11 |
| " " Clerk's Office | " | " | 9 |
| " " Library | " | " | 12 |
| " " Judges' Room | " | " | 13 |
| " " Solicitor's Room | " | " | 14 |
| Committee Room | House, | " | 26 |
| " " Private | Senate, | 3d, | 28, 29 |
| Claims Committee | House, | 1st, | 31 |
| " " | Senate, | " | 60 |
| Capt. Capitol Police Office | Old Building, | 2d, | 14 |
| Clerk House of Representatives | House, | " | 26 |
| Clerks' Offices | " | " | 27 |

| | Floor. | No. |
|---|---|---|
| Commissioner of Public Buildings, Old Building, | 2d, | 2, 3 |
| Commissioner of Public Buildings Clerk.....Old Building, | " | 4 |
| Commerce Commissioner of House....House, | " | 11 |
| Commerce Commissioner of Senate....Senate, | " | 25 |
| Doorkeeper of House.....House, | 1st, | 29 |
| Document Room of Clerk..... " | " | 33 |
| Document Room of House.....Old Building, | 2d, | 12 |
| Document Room.....Senate, | 3d, | 31 |
| District of Columbia Committee..... " | 1st, | 61 |
| " " " .....House, | 3d, | 19 |
| Dome.....Old Building, | 3d, | 1 |
| Dome Stairs..... " | 2d, | 2 |
| " " ..... " | 3d, | 7 |
| Election Committee.....House, | 1st, | 22 |
| Entrance to Heating and Ventilating Apparatus..... " | " | 34 |
| Entrance to Heating and Ventilating Apparatus.....Senate, | " | 59 |
| Enrolled Bills Committee..... " | " | 51 |
| Folding Room, House, Store Rooms, Old Building, | 1st, | 15 |
| Folding Room, House..... " | " | 16 |
| Folding Room, House, Superin'dent " | " | 17 |
| Folding Room.....Senate, | " | 47 |
| Foreign Affairs Committee..... " | " | 49 |
| " " " .....House, | 3d, | 8 |
| Finance Committee.....Senate, | 2d, | 36 |

| | | Floor. | No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| House Stationery Room | Old Building, | 2d, | 10 |
| Hall of Representatives | House, | " | 30 |
| Heating and Ventilating Apparatus | " | 1st, | 34 |
| " " " | Senate, | " | 59 |
| Investigation Room | House, | " | 21 |
| Indian Affairs | " | " | 37 |
| " " | Senate, | " | 58 |
| Invalid Pensions | House, | 3d, | 16 |
| Judiciary Committee | Senate, | 1st, | 55 |
| " " | House, | 3d, | 9 |
| Judges of Supreme Court | Old Building, | 2d, | 5 |
| " Court of Claims | " | 1st, | 13 |
| Law Library | " | " | 8 |
| Library, Court of Claims | " | " | 12 |
| " of Congress, opposite Rotunda | " | 2d, | 9 |
| Lighting Apparatus | House, | 3d, | 10 |
| Ladies' Retiring Room | " | " | 13 |
| " " " | Senate, | " | 27 |
| Library of House of Representatives | House, | " | 21 |
| Ladies' Reception Room | Senate, | 2d, | 41 |
| " " " | House, | " | 21 |
| Military Affairs | Senate, | 1st, | 57 |
| " " | House, | 2d, | 17 |
| Marshal of Dist. of Columbia | Old Building, | " | 8 |
| Members' Reception Room | House, | " | 24 |
| Marble Room | Senate, | " | 43 |
| Mileage Committee | House, | 3d, | 20 |

| | | Floor. | No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Naval Affairs | Senate, | 1st, | 56 |
| " " | House, | 2d, | 29 |
| | | | |
| Old Senate Chamber | Old Building, | " | 7 |
| Old Hall of Representatives | " | " | 13 |
| Old Speaker's Room | " | " | 15 |
| | | | |
| Police Guard Room | " | 1st, | 2 |
| Post-Offices and Post-Roads | Senate, | " | 48 |
| " " | House, | " | 24 |
| Public Buildings and Grounds | Senate, | 3d, | 22 |
| " " | House, | 1st, | 25 |
| Public Expenditures | " | " | 28 |
| Pensions Committee | Senate, | " | 44 |
| Public Lands | " | " | 45 |
| " " | House, | 3d, | 12 |
| Private Land Claims | Senate, | 1st, | 52 |
| Patents Committee | " | 3d, | 24 |
| " " | House, | 1st, | 30 |
| Post-Office | " | 2d, | 19 |
| " | Senate, | " | 39 |
| Private Room | House, | " | 25 |
| " " | Senate, | " | 45 |
| Picture of Western Emigration, by Leutze, West Gallery Staircase | House, | " | 28 |
| Picture Battle of Chapultepec, by Walker, West Gallery Staircase | Senate, | " | 48 |
| Private Passage | House, | " | 31 |
| " " | Senate, | " | 35 |
| Photograph Rooms | Old Building, | 3d, | 5, 6 |
| Pacific Railroad Committee Room | Senate, | " | 28 |
| Printing Committee | " | " | 30 |
| President's Room | " | 2d, | 44 |

| | Floor. | No. |
|---|---|---|
| Restaurant.....House, | 1st, | 18 |
| " .....Senate, | " | 41 |
| " .....Old Building, | 2d, | 2 |
| Revolutionary Claims.....Senate, | 1st, | 46 |
| " " .....House, | " | 35 |
| Rotunda—Centre of the Capitol, Old Building, | 2d, | 1 |
| Reporters' Gallery.....Senate, | 3d, | 26 |
| " " .....House, | " | 14 |
| Revolutionary Pensions..... " | " | 17 |
| Roads and Canals..... " | " | 18 |
| | | |
| Store Rooms of Law Library...Old Building, | 1st, | 3 |
| " " .....House, | " | 20 |
| " " ..... " | " | 38 |
| " " .....Senate, | " | 62, 42 43 |
| " " of Supreme Court..Old Build'g, | " | 5, 6, 7 |
| " " of House..... " | 2d, | 11 |
| Superintendent of House Folding Room..... " | 1st, | 17 |
| Superintendent of Folding Room.....Senate, | " | 50 |
| Supreme Court.....Old Building, | 2d, | 7 |
| " " Ante-room..... " | " | 6 |
| " " Chief Clerk..... " | " | 4 |
| " " Clerks..... " | " | 3 |
| Secretary of Senate Office.....Senate, | " | 46 |
| " " Clerks' Office..... " | " | 47 |
| Senate Chamber..... " | " | 32 |
| Stationery Room of House.....Old Building, | " | 10 |
| " " .....Senate, | " | 33 |
| Statue of Jefferson, by Crawford (at the foot of East Gallery Stairs...House, | " | 18 |

| | Floor. | No. |
|---|---|---|
| Statue of Franklin, by Powers (at the foot of East Gallery Stairs).....Senate, | 2d, | 37 |
| Statue of Hancock, by Stone (at the foot of West Gallery Stairs)..... " | " | 49 |
| Sergeant-at-Arms.....House, | " | 22 |
| " " .....Senate, | " | 40 |
| Speaker's Room.....House, | " | 23 |
| Territorial Committee..... " | 1st, | 27 |
| " " .....Senate, | " | 53 |
| Telegraph Office.....House, | 3d, | 15 |
| Upholsterer's Room..... " | 1st, | 23 |
| Vice-President's Room.....Senate, | 2d, | 42 |
| Water Closets for Gentlemen..... " | 1st, | 54 |
| " " " .....House, | " | 39 |
| Ways and Means Committee..... " | 2d, | 20 |

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Brigham Young University

# MAP
## of the
# CITY OF WASHINGTON

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1872

Scale

Georgetown

Columbia College

Howard University

Observatory Res 4

Mason Island

President's House

Res 1

Jackson Statue

Washington Statue

Mall

Res 2

Washn Monument

Res 3

Smithsonian Institute

Columbia Armory

Res 5

Res 6 Public Library

Res 7

Capitol

East Capitol

Res 8

Navy Yard

Res 14

Res 15

Res 16

Res 17

Eastern Branch

Potomac River

Uniontown

Glenwood Cemetery

Rock Creek Cemetery

Congressional Cemetery

Soldiers' Home